

We regret to have to record the fact that emigration still continues from North-Carolina. Hundreds of our best people are leaving for new and distant regions, where they hope to better their condition. Previously to the rebellion these people were prosperous, contented, and happy. As stated by our correspondent, the war with its exactions and oppressions, laid the foundations of their ruin; but there was hope that their fortunes might be repaired—that they might be able still to make a comfortable support and to educate their children. They have clung to this hope as long as they could. They are loth to leave their native land; but when they look around and see the State school fund gone, and think of the high taxes, and see their dilapidated and impoverished farms, and above all, when they reflect that the State government has passed into the hands of men who are doing all they can to exasperate the South against the North, and to prevent the restoration of the Union, and thus to cut off all hope of future prosperity, it is no wonder that their hearts fail them, and they are inclined to seek their fortunes in new countries. We deplore the causes that have led to this emigration, and we trust the period is not distant when these causes will cease to operate.

The Greensboro Patriot was once a Union paper. A majority of the people of Guilford, and of the section of country in which the Patriot circulates, are still devoted to the Union; but that paper has passed under strange influences, and its recent and present course is not such as should commend it to Union men.

THE EMIGRANTS.

In the last issue of the Greensboro Patriot, there is an article in regard to the emigrants who lately started from Guilford, and adjoining counties for the North-West. Said article is in the usual style of the editorials of that delectable sheet. Among other things it says: "And from such information as we have been able to gather, we are satisfied that this train did not depart on account of the bitter persecutions of that terrible ghoul, Jonathan Worth, &c., &c." But does not the Patriot know that it is on account of the wrongs and oppressions that most of these people have suffered, that they emigrate? Have they not been persecuted and titled till they are impoverished so that they are unable to support themselves and educate their children? Many of them have families which they wish to raise and educate. Can they do so in a native State, which is financially ruined, and whose school fund was squandered by such men as Zeb. Vance, Clingman, Ruffin and others in rebellion? Rebels and latter-day war men bear sway at present, and wish to regain their former power fully, and so any State prosper under the rule of such men?

Why these slurs from the Patriot? Did it desire as much ink to the inoculation of truth, and correct principles, it does to lauding Lee and other traitors, and sympathizing with the "illustrious" inmate of Fortress Monroe, it might be a power in the land for good. Verily, the clique whom the Patriot serves are hard masters.

CALAMUS.

The cholera is said to have reached Richmond, Va. We advise our readers in the interior to prepare for it as far as possible, by removing every thing from their premises of an unwholesome nature, and by particular attention to their diet.

QUICK WORK.—The telegraphic synopsis of the President's speech reached here on Saturday night, and on Sunday at four o'clock, P. M., we received the Newbern Times containing the speech. The Times was the first paper in the State to publish the speech.

We are in receipt of the Typographic Messenger, issued by James Conner's Sons, N. Y. It is a beautifully printed monthly, and contains much useful information for the craft.

New Cotton.—Mr. Archibald Powell, who is cultivating a plantation on Swift Creek, seven miles southwest of Raleigh, brought in on Monday morning about one dozen open bolls of new cotton. This is the first cotton of this year's crop, of which we have heard in this State.

Mr. Powell says that his cotton was planted on the 27th of April, and the first boll which he saw open, was on the 14th inst. Since that time he has picked a good deal from his fields.

Vote on the New Constitution.

The vote on the New Constitution in 67 Counties falls up as follows:

Counties	Rejection	Adoption
14,340	17,800	
Majority thus far to reject,	3,460	

The following Counties remain to be heard from: Ashe, Brunswick, Cherokee, Clay, Davidson, Gates, Haywood, Henderson, Hyde, Jackson, Macon, Madison, McDowell, Moore, Polk, Randolph, Surry, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Watauga, and Yancey. These Counties have given about 2,500 majority for the Constitution. It has, therefore, probably been rejected by about 1,000 majority.

THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS.—We understand from a gentleman who reached here last evening from Rockbridge Alum Springs, that the number of visitors there is about four hundred. At the White Sulphur and at the Warm Springs there are about one hundred and fifty each.

We are sorry to learn that Governor Morehead, of North-Carolina, who went to the Rockbridge Alum about two weeks ago, in quest of relief from an attack of jaundice, has declined in condition, and is in very critical and unpromising circumstances.

BIG STORM.—They have the most remarkable storms and tornadoes out West. The most wonderful of recent date occurred in Ill. says a local paper.

The objects receiving the "attention" of the storm were Mr. Compton's house and stable. The house was 24 by 24 feet, two stories high, in which were himself and family, but it was taken up bodily and then set down again in "good order," not a person hurt, nor a single piece of crockery, nor anything displaced. The stable was torn to atoms, the horses that were in it were left un-

A gentleman in Washington has received a letter from a very responsible source in the city of Mexico, stating that there is no doubt felt but that Maximilian contemplates retiring by November, and that the Empress has gone to Europe to represent the hopeless financial condition of the Empire.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The National Union Convention, now assembled in the city of Philadelphia, composed of delegates from every State and Territory in the Union, admonished by the solemn lessons which, for the last five years, it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to give to the American people, profoundly grieved for the state of the country, desirous as are a large majority of their countrymen, in all sincerity to forget and forgive the past, revering the Constitution as it comes to us from our ancestors, regarding the Union, in its restoration as more sacred than ever, looking with deep anxiety into the future as of instant and continuing trial, hereby issues and proclaims the following Declaration of Principles and purposes on which they have with perfect unanimity agreed.

First.—We hail with gratitude to Almighty God the end of war and the return of peace to our afflicted and beloved land.

Second.—The war just closed has maintained the authority of the Constitution with all the powers which it confers and all the restrictions which it imposes upon the General Government, unabridged and unaltered, and it has preserved the Union with the equal rights, dignity and authority of the United States perfect and unimpaired.

Third.—Representation in the Congress of the United States and in the Electoral College, is a right recognized by the Constitution as abiding in every State, and as a duty imposed upon its people, fundamental in its nature and essential to the exercise of its Republican institutions; and neither Congress nor the General Government has any authority or power to deny the right to any State or withhold its enjoyment under the Constitution from the people thereof.

Fourth.—We call upon the people of the United States to elect Congress, as members thereof, none but men who admit the fundamental right of representation, and who will receive to seats therein loyal representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject to the constitutional right of each House to judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members.

Fifth.—The Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land, any violation of the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. All the powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States or the people thereof, and among the rights thus reserved to the States is the right to prescribe qualifications for the elective franchise therein, with which right Congress cannot interfere.

Sixth.—Such amendments to the Constitution of the United States may be made by the people thereof as they may deem expedient, but only in the mode pointed out by its provisions, and in proposing such amendments whether by Congress or by a Convention, and in ratifying the same, all the States of the Union have an equal and an inalienable right to voice and a vote thereon.

Seventh.—Slavery is abolished and forever prohibited, and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the Southern States that it should ever be re-established, upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of any of the States; and the enfranchised slaves in all the States of the Union should receive, in common with all their inhabitants, equal protection in every right of person and property.

Eighth.—While we regard as utterly invalid, and never to be assumed or made of force, any obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, we hold the debt of the Nation to be sacred and inviolable, and we proclaim our purpose in discharging this, as in performing all other national obligations, to maintain and to be maintained by the honor and the faith of the Republic.

Ninth.—It is the duty of the National Government to recognize the services of the Federal soldiers and sailors in the contest just closed by meeting promptly and fully all their just and rightful claims for the services they have rendered the nation, and by extending to those who have survived, and to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen, the most generous and considerate care.

Tenth.—In Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, who in his great office has proved steadfast in his devotion to the Constitution and the laws interests of his country, unmoved by persecution and undeserved reproach, having faith unshakable in the people and in the free government, we recognize a Chief-Magistrate worthy of the nation and equal to the great crisis upon which his lot is cast; and we tender to him in the discharge of his high and responsible duties the profound respect, and assurances of our cordial and sincere support.

These resolutions were received, as each was read, with great applause; and they were adopted by the unanimous vote of the Convention followed by loud and long continued cheers.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—The House of Lords, at present, is composed of 32 members including the Bishop of Exeter. Their rules of order differ from those observed in the Commons. In debate, those who speak address the whole House, and not the Lord Chancellor, who presides. A motion made need not here, as in the Commons, be seconded. The Peer who sits in the "woolsack," or in the chair of committees, has no duties to perform during the deliberations of the House except to put the question. He is not the judge or guardian of order. If several Peers rise together, the Speaker, or Deputy Speaker, of the Lords is not disqualified *ex officio* from taking part in the debate. Peers vote either in person, using the words "content" or "not content" to signify their approval or rejection of the proposition before them, or by proxy—a signed paper to the same effect used upon their behalf in their absence by some other Peer.

All laws relating to the rights of their order must be originated in the House of Lords. No Peer may, in any case, be arrested for debt. There is a fund, called the "Peers' Fund," out of which poor Peers receive enough to keep them from destitution. I know a peer at this moment, who lives in a little house near London, keeping but one servant. He is a sad poor creature, and the Evangelical Dissenters. As the Supreme Court of justice in the kingdom, the House of Lords is the last tribunal of appeal from the judgement of the other courts. Practically speaking, however, this jurisdiction is not exercised by the House itself, but by three or four of its members who hold or have held high judicial offices.

The statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st inst. is published. It shows the total debt to be over \$2,000,000,000. The amount of cash in the Treasury including \$61,000,000 in coin, is over \$137,000,000, and the reduction of the debt since the 1st, 1865, reaches more than \$124,000,000.

THE NORFOLK QUARENTAIN.

The measures adopted by the Board of Health at Norfolk, imposing quarantine of twelve days upon regular steamers, and vessels arriving from New York, have been reconsidered, and others passed rendering necessary that all such vessels leaving New York shall be provided with certificates from the appointed inspecting physician that there is no sickness on board, and that the vessel is in a cleanly and healthy condition.

SOUTHERN UNIONISTS.

The Convention to be held in Philadelphia on the 3d of September next.

They are welcomed by the Union State Central Committee of Pennsylvania.

The Convention to meet in National Hall.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19.—The Union State Central Committee of Pennsylvania send, greeting, to their brave Union brothers of the South, and extend to them a hearty welcome on the occasion of their meeting in this city on Monday, the third day of September next.

History furnishes no parallel to the patriotism, courage, and fidelity of those men who, from the beginning of the rebellion to the end, fought the good fight and kept the faith.

The question to be decided is whether loyalty is to be proscribed and punished in the persons of patriots like these, or treason rewarded and honored in the persons of the guilty authors and agents of the rebellion.

Resolved, That we most cordially endorse the Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as recommended by the Howard Amendment, which prohibits traitors from holding office.

Resolved, That we recommend the adoption of the Amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina.

Resolved, That we will support no candidate for office that is opposed to these Constitutional Amendments.

Resolved, That we do not regard Governor Worth as the candidate of the Union party.

On motion, it was agreed that a poem on the subject of this meeting be sent to the Henderson Pioneer with request to publish the same.

N. P. CORN, Chm'n.

Aug. 1st, 1866.

By order of the Committee.

FR. JOHNSON, Chairman.

National Hall has been secured for the sittings of the convention of Southern Unionists to assemble in this city on the 3d of September.

The National Union Club of this city invite delegates as they arrive to call at their rooms, No. 1105 Chestnut street, and register their names. The club has secured rooms at the use of the convention as headquarters. Governor A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, and Thomas J. Durant, of New Orleans, have already registered their names.

IRON-CLAD NAVIES.

Discussion in the House of Commons.

Some disquietude is manifest in England on account of the progress of other governments in constructing improved naval armaments and the alleged indifference of the Admiralty.

In the House of Commons, on the 20th ult., the subject was debated at some length, a diversity of opinion being expressed. The report in the newspaper press says:—

Mr. Samuda proceeded to call attention to the present state of the navy, and to the very small progress that has been made, especially in the iron-clad vessels, and to compare these results with the great augmentation that has taken place, and that is taking place in the armor-clad navies of other States.

He said that it had taken seven years to produce 21 iron-clad vessels, while France had built 42 in the same time. The American navy would consist of 72 iron-clads. So far behind other nations was this country in naval force that no ordinary exertion could bring the navy to the position in which we ought to be, to be able to meet a fleet equal to those of all Europe combined.

He suggested that a supplemental estimate of £400,000 might be asked for, to be applicable to the building of twelve vessels during the next two years, being two turret ships, each carrying two 600-pound guns, and the other ten being one-turret ships, carrying one 600-pounder. The total cost would be about £1,000,000, which might be spread over the estimates of these years.

Sir J. Pakington said that the statement of the disadvantageous position of the English navy relatively to those of other countries was rather understated; even the Italian iron-clad fleet, to say nothing of that of France, was not so formidable as it appeared, and in comparison superior to our own.

Russia had a large force, many of which were turret ships, while America had no less than 72 effective vessels of war. Then Brazil, Peru, and other States, had iron-clad squadrons. In this state of things England had only 33 of these ships, of which 30 were afloat, and only 3 building. He regretted that so long a time had elapsed before the turret system was tried, and he had taken pains to carry out the intention of the late Admiralty in the construction of a ship that a class by Capt. Cowper Coles and he hoped that the improvement of our iron-clad ships.

He pronounced in favor of turret-ships, and Mr. T. G. Baring agreed with him. From coast-defense vessels, the sea-going armored navy of England was far greater than that of any other nation. We had a fleet of 26 ships of this class, and the French only 17. With regard to the 12-ton cannon and the other ordinance, he said that the English service were of the first description. He argued that in the transition state of ordinance of late years it would have been unwise to have built a large number of ships, and that the English ordinance had not in fact been exposed to turret-ships.

THE ARKANSAS RIOT.—A few days ago the Secretary of War issued an order directing an investigation as to the alleged outrages of colored soldiers upon the citizens of Helena.

Yesterday the President received the following from the Mayor of Helena:—

HELENA, ARK, Aug. 15, 1866.—President Johnson.—Rumors going the rounds of the papers of the riot on the 7th inst. are entirely unfounded. A street fight between a drunken man and some soldiers, which was immediately stopped, gave rise to rumors. Perfect quiet and harmony prevail.

H. W. GRANT, Mayor City of Helena.

Of a family of six persons, in Philadelphia all of whom recently returned from a pleasure trip in a sailboat on the Delaware river, five have died. It seems they took of board a bundle of clothing which contained a deadly poison, and the result was a contagious disease. Violent, retching and fever were the forms of the disease and their bodies assumed a dark purple hue. The Philadelphia papers question whether it was not cholera that carried them off.

An amusing fact occurred in New York on the recent visit of Gen. Grant to that city. He took a hack to conduct him to the hotel. The driver after depositing the general gave his friends the following toast:—

Here's to myself, Dennis Connelly, the biggest man in America but one. I've driven the Lieutenant-General of the United States, and it's more than Bobby Lee ever did!

[From the Henderson Pioneer.]

Public Meeting in Henderson County.

A large meeting of the Union citizens of Henderson County, N. C., was held at the Bridge Assembly.

The meeting was called to order by calling Rev. N. P. Corn to the Chair, and Levi Jones, Esq., to act as Secretary.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen a committee to draft resolutions for the meeting, viz:—S. T. Featherston, Esq., Robert Jones, L. J. Pace, Esq., and T. J. Stepp.

The committee reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were adopted without a dissenting voice.

WHEREAS, A loyal Union Convention will be held in the city of Philadelphia on the 3rd day of September, proximo, with the view of endorsing the restoration policy of the Joint Reconstruction Committee of Congress; and

WHEREAS, It is the duty of all good Governments to protect the innocent and punish the guilty; and

WHEREAS, We have suffered incalculable losses from bad men holding offices in utter disregard of the oaths they had taken to support the Constitution of the United States. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recommend the appointment of delegates to represent this Congressional District in the Philadelphia Convention.

Resolved, That we most cordially endorse the Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as recommended by the Howard Amendment, which prohibits traitors from holding office.

Resolved, That we recommend the adoption of the Amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina.

Resolved, That we will support no candidate for office that is opposed to these Constitutional Amendments.

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City Advertisements.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON PLANTERS.

WE HAVE RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT 20,000 lbs. Bacon Sides, which we are instructed to trade off for Cotton, at the rate of 1 pound of BACON for 1 pound of COTTON, to be delivered by the 10th of October next.

July 24, 1866. 54—tf

IN SEASON

At 44 Fayetteville Street.

PATENT ICE CREAM FREEZERS,

Water Coolers, and

Oval and Round Wire Dish Covers,

Weeding Hoes and Trace Chains,

1 Ton Castings.

July 24, 1866. 54—tf

RALEIGH, June 9—4f

J. BROWN, with

HART & LEWIS.

LEWIS P. OLDS,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HILLSBORO' ST.,

May 18—3m—pld. RALEIGH, N. C.

LARD!! LARD!! LARD!!!

33,000 POUNDS NICE LARD, IN BAR

RECEIVED AND BACON, at the rate of

1 pound of BACON for 1 pound of COTTON,

to be delivered by the 10th of October

next. Just received, by

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

July 24, 1866. 54—tf

JUST RECEIVED!

No. 44, Fayetteville Street:

Painted and Ornamented Toilet Sets.

Five Point Tea Pots.

Handsome Tea Trays.

July 24, 1866. 54—tf

RALEIGH, April 28—4f

J. BROWN, with

HART & LEWIS.

TIN WARE! AT

No. 44 Fayetteville Street.

We have a large stock of TIN WARE, of

our own manufacture, for sale, wholesale and

retail.

July 24, 1866. 54—tf

RALEIGH, May 15, 1866.

J. BROWN, with

HART & LEWIS.

GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY.

UNDESIGNED TENDERS HIS SER-

VICES to the community at home and abroad, as

a General Business Agent. He will attend

diligently to the collecting of all claims, the set-

tling and closing of all accounts, the buying and